

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—not cherish their husbands and wives; but as men they enjoy all these rights. Don't you see that the Bible is on one side and the Fugitive Slave law on the other? By the hallowed memory of the Mothers who taught us to reverence that Bible—by the battle-fields of our revolutionary and glorious right of saving our neighbor as we love ourselves. The President may send steel clad men to compel us—all the woes of the human race may fall on us, but still on bended knees will we cling to their rights.

Here is an old woman (putting his hand on old Mary's head) for 20 or 30 years an honored and respected member of the Church of Christ. If we could see all things as they are, we should see in this room a host of angels around her—we should see Jesus here. "Whatsoever ye do to the least of these ye do it unto me." If you send her to slavery you send the Savior—if you send her to the auction block you send Christ there. "Whoever shall offend one of the least of these, it is better that a mill stone be hanged about his neck and that he be cast into the depths of the sea?" If Congress enjoins you to pluck out an eye or a hand would you do it? But would it not be better to enter into Heaven without an eye than having two eyes to be cast into Hell fire.

My friends, (turning to the counsel for Mr. Marshall,) what would you have? Just so sure as you tear that sucking babe from the bosom of its mother, the very stonewill rise against you, (not in mob violence) but in six months the Union will be at an end; and better far that it should end, than to sanction such violence. The constitution does not require you to do an act which shall wrap this land in flame and drench it in blood. You have only to assert your own religious freedom. By doing so you refuse Mr. Marshall his fugitives, but you secure him a greater, a dearer right. What right have you to send a writ to the Marshal, requiring him to execute such a monstrous wrong? Suppose he were as conscientious as John Wesley—could you ask him to do it? Suppose him, on the other hand, a degraded and wicked man, (I am not alluding to the present Marshal, for I scarcely know him)—what right have you to add another drop to his cup of iniquity?

It is for you to decide whether this man shall be free to worship God without the haughty shadow of his master between him and his Creator—free to go where he pleases—free to embrace his wife and his children. Then, though all the calamities of earth come upon him, no slaveholder can enter his cabin to drag his loved ones away to helpless bondage. No! thank God, that is (rightly considered) now the law of the land—that is our glorious heritage.

I am aware that this argument has not been used by any of our great men in the Congress of the nation, but the path that the eye of the Vulture hath not seen, may be discovered by animals of more limited vision. Eureka! I have found it—I see it plainly. Do not Kentuckians love religious freedom, as well as we do? Do you think because they are slaveholders they mean to go down to hell? No. What is slavery? Atheism. Not that which denies the existence of a God, but that which denies the immorality of man.

Our friends are those who tell us our faults, and help us to correct them, and the abolitionists are your very best friends, (to Mr. Finnell). These men that are pimping to your vices, are doing so that they may get your money or your votes. They care not whether it is you or your black man that's a slave, so that they get money by it. But you know where to find us. We speak out and tell you of your vices. But we know that you are a generous open hearted race, and as brave men as ever trod the earth, save only those of old Virginia.

Slavery is cannibalism, not that of eating, but of selling human flesh and blood, one cuts the man up for food, and the other sells him for money.—Now sir, are you required to dip your hands in this bloody system of Cannibalism.

He then read from the Institutes of Justinian, an act commencing, *In nomine Domini Jesu Christi*. The way in which civil enactments then commenced. The New Testament has it "do all in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." Would you lead your master? In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, hurl back that old servant of the Lord who has served him thirty years into the scorching hell of American slavery? The error in Daniel Webster was that he took but half the Constitution.—

You must enlarge the basis, and take it all. The theory in matters of civil government that there is no higher law. My theory is, that there is a God, and that human governments are valuable only so far as they enable men to obey God. Daniel Webster sail in his speech at Cacapon Springs—near where I was born—"The North mountain is higher than the Blue Ridge, and the Allegheny higher than that, but this higher law soars an eagle's flight above them all." Sir, this higher law rises higher than ever eagle flew. If you take the wings of the morning, and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, it is there. Descent to the depths of Hell, and it is there—it follows man through life, through death—and that higher law is with Daniel Webster to-day, wherever he may be in the universe of God. To send this man back, would be to separate him from his wife, for as she is to be tried separately, the Court will presume her free, until proven otherwise. Can you find a law to separate husband and wife?

Had such a provision been inserted in the act, it would never have been passed. Ask for a law to tear that babe from its mother's breast. When Shakespeare put in the mouth of Lady Macbeth, "I tear the nipple from this boneless gun and dash its brains out," the poet's imagination could go no farther. But this is not to dash its brains out, (oh its mother would kneel and implore you to do so,) but to send it back to the roaring, seething, hissing hot hell of American slavery.

Will you do it? (To counsel for claimant) Gentlemen, look to it if there is any such law. Take your pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood.

He then recapitulated the testimony, in relation to the fugitives having been in Ohio, and said that the maxim of law was "once free, always free." The Kentucky courts did not deny this, but decided that the freedom must be asserted at the time. But young Simon was then a minor, and Mary a female covert, so this neglect could not prejudice their case.

Now here is the last one, (putting his hand on the old man's head,) although I most earnestly desire his freedom, yet I cannot misrepresent the testimony. I believe it was Robert's (young Simon) eldest brother, Simon's son, that was there, and the resemblance accounts for the mistake of the witnesses.

"I now leave the religious liberty of the U. S. in your hands. Such a case has never before arisen, and if you separate these people it will be such a decision as has never been given since Pontius Pilate sat upon the judgment seat."

Mr. Jolliffe closed about half past 12 o'clock, and Col. Chambers said that in view of the new course of argument, he was not prepared to reply, and requested the Court to adjourn to 9 o'clock this morning.

No objection was made to this.

Commissioner Pendery stated that the decision would not be given immediately on the close of the argument, but he would require some time—a longer time perhaps, than the case had been trying—to decide.

Jacob Flinn, attorney for the Marshal, hoped if the case was to last so long that some order would be made about the Deputy Marshals. Mr. Bennet was keeping a large force, expecting to need them on the close of the trial; but if it was to be postponed such a length of time, it would be better to dismiss them. (It is said these 400 Special Marshals are not legally employed, and this was intended to get the Court to supply this defect by making some order about them.) Rep.)

The Court declined to make any order about the Special Marshals.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when Col. Chambers will make the closing argument.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7TH,

THE FUGITIVES INDICTED AND IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF.

Court met at 9 o'clock, but the fugitives did not appear. Sheriff Brashears, however, was present, and stated to the Court that they were his prisoners, having been indicted before the Grand Jury for aiding and abetting the crime of murder.—There had been no wrestling of the prisoners from the U. S. Marshal, but he (the Marshal) had placed them in the county jail (the Sheriff's castle) for safe keeping, and on the warrant coming into his hands, the Sheriff had simply kept them there, and turned the Marshal and his special deputies out.

The fugitives having been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder, the Sheriff had served the warrant at the jail, and came into Court considering them in his possession, but desired the Court to make this order for the sake of avoiding any conflict with the Marshal.

Mr. Mills cited the decision of Judge McLean, that a slave is a man—therefore, his crime was the crime of a man, and as a man he could be punished. Delivered up by the Marshal to the master and taken back to Kentucky, there would be no means of bringing him here to answer this crime, for he could not be demanded of the Governor of Kentucky as a fugitive from justice, because being taken away by legal process was not fleeing.

Mr. Jolliffe replied that if on sending for Mr. Gaines' deposition he should prove to be dead, this would be depriving them of their only chance to prove their freedom.

The Court decided against a severance.

Mr. Jolliffe then asked that Rev. A. A. Livermore be appointed as guardian ad litem for "Ciley," the slave.

The Court decided against the appointment of guardian, and the evidence for the claimant was then commenced.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Dr. Elijah Smith Clarkson sworn, said: These people are under the laws of Kentucky slaves to Archibald K. Gaines, the claimant here. Have known her 20 years—from a child two years old till that time been a slave. She has belonged to claimant about 10 years I should think—before that time she was owned by Major John P. Gaines, late Governor of Oregon. The mother also belonged to Major Gaines.

Major Wm. B. Murphy sworn said: I knew Peggy; she is said to belong to Mr. Gaines; claimed by him as slave, and served him as such.—Know her as such from six to ten years. Live some three and a half miles from Mr. Gaines.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

After the crowd passed out, the little negro boy was carried down in the arms of the Marshals, and the woman Peggy, taking the professed arm of the polite Deputy U. S. Marshal, Mr. Brown, was escorted to the omnibus.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO FOR A DISOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society at its last regular meeting, Feb. 3, adopted a memorial to the Legislature of Ohio asking that body to take preliminary steps for the withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union, and briefly assigning reasons thereof and asking a reference to a select Committee with instructions that the petitioners be heard by their counsel. The Committee also instructed the Corresponding Secretary to forward one copy for presentation to some member of the Senate, and also a copy to some member of the House of Representatives. The copy for presentation to the House, was consigned to the care of Dr. M. Jewett, of Summit county, who though not agreeing in opinion with the Memorialists is nevertheless well known as a friend and defender of the right of petition, of free discussion and of the emancipation of the slaves. Dr. Jewett very promptly, on the day of its reception, through the Post-office, presented it to the House.

Mr. Sawyer, of Auglaize, moved to reject the memorial which gave rise to a warm debate on the right of petition. A portion of the members contending that the petition was deserving of no further notice than had been shown it by its reading. Others maintaining the right of citizens to a respectful hearing in favor of the dissolution of the Union or any other object that seemed desirable, if the petition was presented in respectful language.

A motion was then submitted to refer the petition to the Committee on Federal Relations. This after considerable debate was adopted. That Committee reported the same afternoon, adversely to the prayer of the Memorialists.

The following is the Memorial:

MEMORIAL.
SALEM, Columbiana county, }
February 3d, 1850.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:

Your memorialists, in behalf of the Western Anti-Slavery Society respectfully represent that, in accordance with the right of the people asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and reiterated in the 2d section of our Bill of Rights, to alter, reform or abolish the government under which they live, whenever they esteem such change most likely to affect their safety and happiness, do most earnestly solicit you to decline entering into any election for Senator of the United States; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for President; to provide for an amendment of the Constitution of Ohio which shall repeal the 7th section of the 15th article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such other measures as in your wisdom may appear expedient to effect a peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union, for the following, among other reasons:

1. Because the Federal Government has failed to afford protection to the citizens of Ohio

in a large portion of our country, leaving their enjoyment of life, liberty and property to be secured if at all, by other means than the laws of the General Government.

2. Because by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the physical and pecuniary power and moral influence of every citizen of Ohio who exercises the elective franchise, is pledged and used for the purpose of holding near four millions of human beings in the condition of chattel slaves.

3. Because by the Constitution we are forbidden to provide for the protection and defense of fugitive slaves who seek an asylum within our borders.

4. Because our present connection with the General Government involves us in the degradation and crime of sending our Representatives to meet, as fit legislators for a free people, men whose daily lives give the most unquestionable assurance that they have no true perception of the rights of man or regard for the principles of human liberty.

5. Because from the nature of the case, and of the proofs constantly accumulating, and made conspicuously manifest by the political events of the last few years, it is evident that no real Union of slave and free States does or can exist.

6. Because the principles of sound morality and the requirements of justice imperatively forbid the individual to be loyal to a government thus constituted.

7. Because Ohio possesses within herself elements of political power already organized into institutions and operating harmoniously, which are sufficient to command the respect of the surrounding community and extend their protection over her citizens against internal discord and external dangers, and because by position, wealth, influence, and power she is most favorably circumstanced to take the lead in a movement which must necessarily eventuate in the speedy emancipation of the slaves of the country and open the way for the construction of a confederacy founded upon justice and devoted to the maintenance of equal rights.

We, therefore, most respectfully solicit you to refer this memorial to a committee, with instructions to appoint a day upon which your memorialists may be heard by counsel upon the subject-matter herein contained.

"Signed, on behalf and by direction of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

ISAAC TRUSSOTT, Cha's pro tem.

BENJ. S. JONES, Secretary."

The Cleveland Leader has the following notice of the action of the House on the memorial:

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Last Friday forenoon an interesting debate on the question of the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves through the State under authority of the Federal Constitution. A majority of the committee reported that the right was so clear and undeniable, that no legislation was necessary on the subject. Judge Kane's opinion is law to them. They are malicious sticklers for "inter-state immunity." The minority of this committee have made a bold and manly report in opposition to this insidious plea of the slaveholders to introduce slavery into Pennsylvania.

"The Mayor of Cincinnati, James J. Farren, has issued instruction to the Chief of Police, directing him, in case of a conflict between the authorities of the State and General Government, in this case, to give his aid to the sheriff of the county, in case he should be called on to do so.

He says, "If warrants should be issued on finding of the Grand Jury for the arrest of one or more fugitive slaves, and you should be called upon to aid the sheriff of the county, I consider it your duty to render him all the assistance in your power in executing the process of the State."

This decision of the Mayor will increase the care of Commissioner and Marshal to prevent, if possible, a collision of authority.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature seem to stick at nothing which shall serve slavery, however degrading it may be to the dignity of a State, or however it may jeopardise the liberty of her citizens. For example, they have fastened upon the State, for six years to come, a terrible incubus, by electing their old fogey, pro-slavery Governor, Williams Bigler, to the United States Senate.

On the 24th ult., the House of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 26, refused to instruct the Judiciary Committee to "inquire if further legislation was necessary to protect the personal liberties of its citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States Courts, exercising jurisdiction in the State." Thus they submit with due humility to Judge Kane's usurpations, and become his confederates in fastening slavery upon the Commonwealth.

The Judiciary Committee have also had before them the question of the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves through the State under authority of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Jewett presented a memorial from the Western Anti-Slavery Association of Salem, Columbiana county, praying the House to decline entering into the election of United States Senator; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for Presidents and Senators from the Constitution of Ohio, which shall remain in force until the 7th of the 16th Article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; with such other measures as may appear expedient to effect the peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union.

This course brought out the Democracy, who refused to allow the memorial to take the usual course. They tried hard to make political capital out of it, forgetting that to receive a petition is one thing, and to grant it another. The stability of the Union will not be affected by the presenting such petitions; but it may be by refusing to receive them. In France, no man is permitted to speak against the government; in America, every man freely expresses his opinion. Which government is the strongest? When men are forced to yield obedience to any doctrine, they involuntarily feel like resisting it; but when they are left to their own free choice, they usually concur in the same general opinion.

This Union cannot be strengthened by rejecting petitions of any character, provided they are presented in a just and peaceful language. A very large majority of the people of Ohio believe that any citizen has a perfect right to petition the Legislature for a dissolution of the Union; and they will feel that their representatives have acted unwisely when they shall refuse to receive such petitions. To reject them would not prevent the petitioners from adhering to their opinions; while it would swell their numbers, and heighten sympathy for them. These arguments prevailed, and the petition was received.

A JUDICIAL CONFLICT.

The Cincinnati Slave Cases give promise of a new illustration of the folly of attempting to unite such antagonisms as Slavery and Freedom. There seems a strong probability that the State and Federal Judicial authorities will not be able to complete this rendition without coming in conflict.

All the adult fugitives who were in the house at the time of the killing of the child, have been arrested for that offence. The Grand Jury have found a bill against them and the Sheriff has served the warrants upon them while in jail. The question now arises, which authority is predominant, that of the Commissioner and Marshal, representing the Federal Government, or that of the Sheriff, the representative of the sovereignty of Ohio. The Commissioner and Marshal seem desirous if possible, of avoiding a collision. The Marshal may well be so desirous, as by a provision of his bill-born fanaticism, nor stoop from his lofty position to hold terms with her perjured traitor.

Mr. Terhune said he would go for that if they send powder with it.

Mr. Jones—And a coil of rope.

Mr. Terhune—"Hanging is too good for traitors."

He was opposed to referring these resolutions to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Words were useless. The time for action had come. He, for one, was prepared to act, and he hoped they would not be bound in the form of a committee.

Mr. Lewis of Green moved to refer them to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Jones of Morgan opposed, and offered a resolution that the Governor transmit to the Governor of Vermont, with a request to lay the same before the Legislature of said State, to resolve the Georgia Convention of 1850, and to include within the same a lenient bullet.

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Resolved. By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that his Excellency the Governor be, and is hereby requested to transmit the Vermont resolutions forthwith to the deep, dark and feld sink of social and political iniquity from whence they emanated, with the following unequivocal declaration inscribed thereon.

Resolved. That Georgia, standing on her constitutional palladium, needs not the maniac ravings of her bill-born fanaticism, nor stoop from her lofty position to hold

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE CHIEF OF BORDER RUFFIANS.

Franklin Pierce has assumed the chief direction of Border Ruffianism in Kansas. The claims of Atchison and Stringfellow to leadership are thrown in the shade by the meritorious course of this unprincipled man, who now has the power of the nation at his disposal. In addition to his late border ruffian Message the Telegraph informs us he has issued a proclamation, "setting forth that indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts and purposes of persons both within and without the territory, who purpose to direct and control its political organization by force. That combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of territorial laws, and thus in effect to subvert by violence all the present constitutional and legal authority. That persons residing within the territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof." That other inhabitants of remote States are collecting, engaging men and providing arms for the same purpose. That combinations exists within the territory, by the agency of emissaries and other means, to induce individual States, or the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution from within the same, will constitute the basis of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws thereof, and the Union. He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peaceable to their respective abodes, and warns all such persons that any attempted insurrection in the Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available force of the U.S. troops to the end of affording immunity from violence and full protection to persons and property, and the civil rights of all peaceable, law abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

"If in any part of the Union the fury of fanaticism, inflamed in a disregard of the general principles of popular sovereignty, which under the Constitution are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitrament of arms in that Territory; it shall be between lawless violence and conservative force on the one side, and by the legal authorities of the General Government.

The President calls on the citizens of both adjoining and distant States to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling with the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice, and that all individual acts of illegal interference will receive condign punishment, and any endeavor to interfere will be withheld."

This proclamation though professedly putting the Missouri invaders and the defenders of their homes in Kansas on the same level is in fact aimed directly at the latter and designed for the benefit of the former. President Pierce intends to make war principally and especially upon the Free State organization of Kansas. That according to the proclamation is "an insurrection," "an unlawful combination" "which is to be put down by the whole force of the Government"—"which will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia" (which means the border ruffians) "but also by any available force of the U. S. troops." The Free State men now compelled to bear their arms day and sleep upon them by night—hurting hourly anticipating a new incursion of the savages who have so lately retired before their valor—these are to be suppressed. They have associations of the most pernicious necessity for personal defence; no matter, Pierce is going to let slip upon them his dogs of war and rapine. He forbids all citizens of Distant or adjacent States from contributing aid to the defence of their sons and daughters and brothers and sisters who have left their society but a few short months since, to find no homes in Kansas. Does President Pierce think that the people of New England and the West are monsters, devoid of natural affection, and human sympathies that they will thus quietly consign at his bidding their fellow citizens, their old neighbors and their kinsmen, to death, by the savage murderers who are threatening the extermination of the settlers in Kansas? We hope to see the President commence soon his "condign punishment" of those who send aid to the people of Kansas in their extremity. Gov. Chase has recommended contributions for the object in his special message which we publish this week. He is far from interference here though not for interference in the case of the millions of slaves who are held by State law. Governor Chase has not only recommended, ed the citizens of this State to contribute aid, but has set a good individual example by his own contribution.

Mr. Speaker Banks has been busy in organizing his committees, though they have not yet been announced. So much for the Republican side of the House. On the other side the pro-slavery men are remarkable for their quiet and docility. They have not moved a finger for the performance of the interesting part they advertised themselves to play. When there is a portion of year over half add one, and where the portion is less than one-half cast it away. Any one can step into the graveyard of his neighborhood and soon see how it compares with the above. I would be glad if any friends abroad would send me such facts.

Copy nothing from the slabs but the age and setting opposite to each case a — for female or a male. Infants under six months by — in the columns. As a specimen of the way to do it, say the first you come to is 33 years six months and two days, write it 34 in the column, if a male write it 34* if a female write 34 — if an infant thus — if 33 years four months write 33 casting away the months when under six. As a specimen.

34
23
96*
89
—
70*
80

State also what portion of those buried have tombstones. If any persons will send me such facts I will, some time, present them a copy of all the facts of different States and counties so that they may judge where is the healthiest region—a kind of information that will be of some service to every one, and may be of immense value to many. It takes but a few moments some Sunday morning to copy these facts and send to me.

LATER.—The House has elected the pro-slavery candidate for Printer and Mr. Banks has announced the standing Committees. Placing Republicans in the majority but adding the strongest southern men on the most important Committees.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—As we announced last week, the Hutchinsons will give one of their charming Concerts on Saturday evening. See their advertisement.

The people of Salem and its vicinity need no word of exhortation from us to induce them to improve this rare opportunity. Of course the Town Hall will be crowded as it should be.

A NOVEL ARGUMENT—BUT A GOOD ONE.

LETTER FROM L. A. HINE.

Colonel Chambers, the kidnapping lawyer in the Cincinnati slave case, seems to regard Mr. Jolliffe's argument in the case as a singular one. And so it is. The gist of it is, that slave-catching is anti-Christian, and therefore unconstitutional. But through deeming it a novel argument, he evidently considered it an important one, and therefore joined issue on the question of the Christianity of kidnapping, very appropriately introducing as his champion the Rev. Dr. Lord, a president of a New England college, who has of late devoted his energies to proving the divinity of slaveholding; thus asserting the fact that abolitionists have so long been endeavoring to impress upon the public mind, that "the Churches are the bulwarks of slavery," and that "the Churches of Divinity in main and its last hope. These lawyers are right in their reference of the whole slave question to the issue of its morality. In this age of the world, slavery must stand or fall, according as the demonstration is that it is Divine or Infernal. Dr. Lord and his Reverend associates must demonstrate, before all doubt and cavil, that man stealing, slave holding and slave catching are divinely authorized, the highest possible evidence of Christian character and genuine godliness, or the system will come into disrepute and the practice into contempt.

However, it is highly gratifying to us to see the legal assailants and defenders of the system, stopping in the midst of their citation of conflicting legal authorities and decisions, making the ultimate appeal to justice, on the naked question of the right or wrong of slavery.

Certainly there are very few lawyers, and very few men of any profession, who, like Mr. Jolliffe, would have ventured to risk all on the most improbable of all human suppositions, viz: that a Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner had any vestige of Conscience, which the greatest conceivable moral power could reach. And yet the result so far seems to have justified the hazardous experiment. For though Commissioner Pendery did not at the moment pronounce them free, yet he did disregard the mandate of the act to make a summary decision, and resolved to take a week to make up his mind on the question. We sincerely hope that all future defenders of fugitive slaves, whether before United States Commissioners or Federal judges, will follow Mr. Jolliffe's example, and ever take for granted the improbable supposition that Commissioners, and even judges, have some remaining shreds of conscience and stoutly maintain, as they may be beyond all contradiction, that the law of slavery has any moral or legal force upon them. If the results shall prove that the Commissioners and judges have no vestige of moral virtue to respond to the appeal, this course is still desirable. It will serve rapidly to educate the people into the conviction that the principle is right,—that it is good law and sound theology, and should trample their favorite truth under foot in attempting to put down the discussion or prevent the success of another truth.

The poor are to furnish all the future slaveholders and monopolists, and should be heroic in revelling the future of these giant evils. For if the present slaveholding and monopolizing families could be forced to rely on their own vigor of constitution for the perpetuity of their own class, every slave would be freed and every acre liberated within three generations or a hundred years. The aristocrats, both North and South are running out, their families are becoming extinct, and were it not for the energy that rises from the lap of industry and poverty there would be no slaveholders or monopolists alive in the next hundred years after God's law was left free to operate for the destruction of oppressors. The slaves are growing gradually stronger and the masters weaker; and if left to themselves the slaves would soon be sufficiently strengthened and the masters sufficiently weakened to induce the slaves to look down with contempt upon their puny masters and execute Divine vengeance upon all their throats some night when no tocsin shall sound an alarm. But the mischief is, that the North is constantly sending energy to the South to take the place of the exhausted slaveholders, and thus is the institution continued beyond its Divine limit. In this way is the North sustaining Slavery.

While making my last trip, I conceived it a good idea to take the ages of all the dead in the various grave-yards, that had been buried with tombstones in order to show the healthfulness of various localities, and lead to inquiry into the causes of premature decay among our population. I took the facts in seven yards of Erie and Huron counties, and wherever I go hereafter, I expect to look after the dead and make a digest of the facts. I give as far as I have proceeded:

Places No. of dead. Aggregate age. Average
Pore Centre, 89 2152 24½ years
Birmingham, 112 2983 20½ " " "
Milan Village, 196 5209 20½ " "
Berlinville, 33 936 28½ " "
Lyme, 164 4668 24½ " "
Berlin Heights 102 3261 33 " "
Cook's Corners, 69 2358 34½ " "

The first column of figures is the number that have mounted—the second the aggregate age—and the third the average found by dividing the aggregate by the number deposited in the first column.

An infant under six months counts one in the divisor but contributes nothing to the aggregate. When there is a portion of year over half add one, and where the portion is less than one-half cast it away. Any one can step into the graveyard of his neighborhood and soon see how it compares with the above. I would be glad if any friends abroad would send me such facts.

Copy nothing from the slabs but the age and setting opposite to each case a — for female or a male. Infants under six months by — in the columns. As a specimen of the way to do it, say the first you come to is 33 years six months and two days, write it 34 in the column, if a male write it 34* if a female write 34 — if an infant thus — if 33 years four months write 33 casting away the months when under six. As a specimen.

State also what portion of those buried have tombstones. If any persons will send me such facts I will, some time, present them a copy of all the facts of different States and counties so that they may judge where is the healthiest region—a kind of information that will be of some service to every one, and may be of immense value to many. It takes but a few moments some Sunday morning to copy these facts and send to me.

Do doubt one object of the recent Kansas message, and of this proclamation, is to operate against Reeder's admission to a seat in Congress. According to the Presidential dicta set forth in the proclamation, Reeder is only the Representative of a Kansas mob, which if not dispersed by the proclamation shall be "the local militia, and the U. S. troops." This is the central idea of the message and the proclamation. The President would fix the lie most firmly in the minds of the people, and make it operate through them upon the vote of the House of Representatives, on Reeder's admission. This is the purpose in addition to the

LETTER FROM L. A. HINE.

Lecturing—My native county—Graveyard Statistics—The North wholly responsible for the continuance of Slavery.

Mr. EDITOR: I have within a few days returned from a two months' tour, five weeks of which were spent in my native county of Erie, O., in which I gave some thirty-five lectures, generally to crowded houses. Some old school-mates of my native township attended about fifteen lectures, going several times from four to six miles and back; often meeting in those coldest nights when the mercury was twenty degrees below zero. This will be considered no marvelous dawning, when it is stated that the young people of that township, in which there is scarcely what is called by the Yankees a village, sustain a literary society the year round, a free hall for free speech, and let the churches pass for what they are worth. The Literary Society celebrates its anniversary on the first of January, and being present at the last one, I can say that the original essays, declamations and orations on that occasion would do credit to any collegiate institution.

My lectures were chiefly upon Land Reform, Election in its various phases, Woman's Rights and Physical Degeneracy. In Milan, where I lectured ten times, the working citizens called a meeting to organize a Land Reform Association, and get up petitions to the Legislature for Land Limitation, and to Congress for the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only. The meeting was large and it is hoped the "fugitives" and aristocrats will not succeed in destroying its influence.

I find it difficult to allay those who have a prospect of becoming a land monopolists in this cause. It seems so thoroughly against their self-interest. And sometimes I meet landless and poor men who think there is something of meanness in a homeless man advocating Land Reform. That is, the monopolists will do nothing except against it, and as the other class should be ashamed to do anything in establishing this natural right to the earth, of course nothing can be done. I heard a strong Free Soiler take this position. On the same principle, the slaves should be ashamed to speak for their freedom, an attempt to obtain it should be left entirely to the slaveholders. The same Free Soiler said that an industrious and economical man could get rich, and hence it is all nonsense to advocate Land Reform. On the same principle, there should be no anti-slavery agitation because Frederick Douglass got his liberty in spite of the combined power of the South and the Nation, and besides, that learned to read under the prohibition of his master and mistress and has become one of the leading orators of the land. If he did so much under such difficulties, others can, and Abolitionism is nonsense! Strange that thinking men should trample their favorite truth under foot in attempting to put down the discussion or prevent the success of another truth.

Mr. BENJAMIN is an authorized agent for the Bu-

NORTHERN OFFICE-HOLDERS.—The North Americans regret that the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of the National House of Representatives completes the following unequal session. The President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the head of the Cabinet, and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post, the Minister to England, are all Northerners. Gen. Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. March and Mr. Buchanan from the Middle States, and Mr. Bright from Indiana.

Saving Mr. Banks, the only reason why these men are in office, is that Northerners are better slaveholders and slavery extensionists than the slave claimants themselves. They are Drivers through whom the South can control the North. The convenient drudges—the ignoble mercenary serviles without whose interposition the haughty oligarchs of the South would be compelled to do many a contemptible service to Slavery which in their souls they despise and hate, but which their paid northern slaves perform with gladness. Anti-Slavery men have been in the habit of saying that the life of a slave is more dreadful than death, and his love of liberty stronger than death. The mother will rather see her child held in the grave, than have a living sacrifice in the arms of his master Moloch.

Anti-slavery men, who have no right, in the estimation of their tyrants, to entertain heroic sentiments, will probably call for no monument, and will not be celebrated in story or song. It will also avail nothing towards the liberation of the mother from bondage unless it be made the ground of a prosecution for murder. Verily the age is not heroic. It is emphatically "full and mean."

Our object, however, in referring to this act, is not to glorify it, but to call attention to the horrible light in which it presents the system of slavery. The attorney for the fugitives stated the other day in open Court, that they all declared that they "would go *singing* to the gallows, rather than be returned to slavery." It is considered the highest achievement of natural courage, and also of the Christian faith, to raise the soul above the fear of death. The love of life is one of the strongest feelings of the human heart. The fear of death is of course strong in the same degree. But the condition of the slave is more dreadful than death, and his love of liberty stronger than death. The mother will rather see her child held in the grave, than have a living sacrifice in the arms of his master Moloch.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

For the Bugle.

ART THOU RICH AND AM I POOR?

Art thou rich and am I poor?
Heartless miser bending o'er.
The treasured heaps that round the lie;
With pale cheek and anxious eye
With a heart too hard, and cold,
Love or sympathy to hold.

If thou hast more cloths than I,
I have greater wealth of sky;
With its rainbow rich and rare,
And its cloudy banners fair;
With the morning's golden light,
And the glories of the right.

I have treasures fair, and grand;
Vales by noble rivers spanned;
Lofty mountain, blooming flowers,
Warbling birds, and leafy boughs;
Silvery mists that climb the hill
In the summer morning's still.

More than all, affections bright
That shall know no gloomy night;
Fancies that shall bloom and glow
Where the earth is wrapped in snow;
Glorious hopes that shall unfold
When my heart is growing cold.

But of all that God has given,
Joys of Earth, or hopes of Heaven;
Thou has but this treasured dust
That too soon also will rust!
This small heap of yellow ore.
Art thou rich and am I poor?

C. L. M.

For the Bugle.

MUSINGS.

I was alone. Alone with my own vague thoughts and dim imaginings. I thought of my boyhood, gone. Irretrievably gone. Its bright hopes and beautiful anticipations, its lofty ambitions never realized. Dead. Buried. Wept over, almost forgotten. I thought of the present. How different from the fondly hoped for present of bygone years. I endeavored to penetrate the veil which shrouded the misty future. All was dark, dim, uncertain. But one event stood unequivocally recorded on the future page, Death. The consummation, the solution of the great problem of life. All before, all after, was conjecture. Yet how much is said of this inexplicable mystery of mysteries. There is no one thing in the universe of events about which so much is assumed to be known. Yet who of all these "wise men" have tried the experiment? Who among them has ever conversed with one who has? Have they any experimental knowledge? None. Have they learned of any one who has? Never. Yet they charge us, prepare to die, and pretend to tell us the way. How can they explain concerning that about which they know nothing? Impossible, absurd assumption, as if dying were the chief business of life. Mistaken notion. Prepare to live is the divine injunction. Divine because in accordance with "truth" and "right." Prepare to live and death will not be an unwelcome messenger. Live in accordance with the physical and intellectual laws of your being, and death will not come in to disturb our joys. Will not terminate our labors for good, for ourselves, for our families, for humanity. Did we live in obedience to nature's laws we should not die in childhood, in youth, in man or womanhood with our work half done, our objects unattained, our mark unmade.

Life is real. Life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal.

God speed the happy time when all shall prepare to live.

R. L. ALEXANDER.

THE YEAR 1856.—The year just commenced is the latter part of the 80th and beginning of the 81st year of the Independence of the United States; the 569th year of the Julian period; the latter part of the 5616th and beginning of the 5617th year since the creation of the world according to the Jews; the 1009th year since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; the 2632d year of the Olympiad; the latter part of the 1272d and beginning of the 1273d year of the lunations since the first flight of Mahomet, which took place 16th July, A. D. 622.

The Alphonse tables makes this year the 7089th from the creation; the Greek Church the 6362d, and some eastern churches date it sixteen years later than the Greek Church.

The Chinese adopt the Surya cycle of 60 cycles now elapsed, their era commencing in 2700 B. C., so that they now deem themselves in the year 7200, the Septuagint 7757, and the Samaritan Pentateuch 5565.

Amid all the abstruse and painful calculations which have been made relative to the chronological progress of the world, the Christian era is undoubtedly the most correct and authentic, according to which the world was created 5850 years ago; the deluge swept the earth 3511 years ago, and 2348 years before Christ, and we are now living in the year 1856, dating from the Christian era.—*Albany Argus.*

A BAD GAME.—The odium which attaches to an Abolitionist in Southern society is well illustrated in the following fact, from the spicy Washington correspondent of the Morning Star. He says: "We will give your readers a standard or specimen of odious epithets even among little boys in Washington. Two little boys, A and B, went into the Sabbath School for the first time together last Sunday morning. A was rather mischievous, and his teacher reproved him; whereupon B spoke to the teacher, saying, that is a bad boy, sir—he curses—he is a great curse. A looked mump and beaten for a moment, then his black eyes began to twinkle, and he, pointing to B, said to his teacher, that fellow is an Abolitionist—he is an Abolitionist, sir!"

A HOOSIER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—I met on the green an elderly Hoosier, who had been to the show exhibition at New York, and who had also seen the *hi-de-roo* me, as he called it.

"Did you remain long in New York?" I asked him.

"Well, no," he answered, thoughtfully, "only two days, for I saw there was a right smart chance of starving to death, and I'm opposed to that way of going down. I put up at one of their taverns, and allowed I was going to be treated to the whole."

"Where did you stop?" said I, interrupting him.

"At the Astor House. I allow you don't ketch me to no such place again. They rang a gong, as they called it, four times before breakfast, and then, when I went in to eat, there wasn't nary vittles on the table."

"What was that?" I ventured to inquire.

"Well, said the old man, enumerating the items causally, as if from ear of omniscience, "there was a clean pair o' wings side by side, a clean towel, a split down the hand bill, and what was worse," added my companion, "the insuline trigger up and asked me what I wanted. 'Vittles,' says I, 'bring in your vittles, and I'll help myself!'"

SUGAR.—The Maple Sugar crop of the year 1855 is estimated by the officials in Washington in the Agricultural Bureau at \$2,720,000. Maple Sugar is chiefly confined to those regions of the interior where it is a cheap and ready substitute for the more costly and less accessible product of the cane. The large production of the present year may be regarded as an effort of the rural population to remedy a deficiency in the supply of this necessary article.

From Putnam Monthly.

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

The Children are sent to School—Old Soldiers—An Invitation, and Cruel Disappointment—Our Elder begin to show Symptoms of the Tender Passion—Poetry—The Melodies of Mother Goose—Little Postery by the Wayside.

We have sent the children to school. Under the protecting wing of Mrs. Sparrow grass, our two eldest boys passed in safety through the narrow channel of orthography, and were fairly launched upon the great ocean of reading before a teacher was thought of. But when boys get into definitions, and words more than an inch long, it is time to put them out, and pay their bills once a quarter. Our little maid, five years old, must go with them, too. The boys stipulated that she should go, although she had never gone beyond E in the alphabet before. When I came home from the city in the evening, I found them with their new carpet-sheets all ready for the morning. There was quite a hurrah! when I came in, and they swung their book-knapsacks over each little shoulder by a strap, and stepped out with great pride, when I said, "Well done, my old soldiers." Next morning we saw a row of soldiers marching up the garden-path to the gate, and then the little procession halted, and the boys unfastened their caps, and one dear little toad kissed her mittens at us—and then away they went with such cheerful faces. Poor old soldiers! what a long, long siege you have before you!

Thank Heaven for this great privilege, that our little ones go to school in the country. Not in the narrow streets of the city; not over the flinty pavements; not amid the crush of crowds, and the din of wheels; but out in the sweet woodlands and meadows; out in the open air, and under the blue sky—cheered on by the birds of spring and summer, or braced by the stormy winds of ruder seasons. Learning a thousand lessons city children never learn; getting nature by heart—and treasuring up in their little souls the beautiful stories written in God's great picture-book.

We have great times now when the old soldiers have home from school in the afternoon. The whole household is put under martial law until the old soldiers get their lessons. Bless their white heads, how hungry they are. Once in a while they get pudding, by way of a treat. Then what chuckling and rubbing of little fists, and cheers, as the three white heads touch each other over the pan. I think an artist could make a charming picture of that group of urchins, especially if he painted them in their school-knapsacks.

Sometimes we get glimpses of their minor world; this half-fledged ambitions, its puny cares, its hopes and its disappointments. The first afternoon they returned from school, open wide every knapsack, and out came a little book. A conduct book! This was G. for good boy, and R. for reading, and S. for spelling, and so on; and opposite every letter a good mark. From the early records in the conduct books, the school-mistress must have had an elegant time of it for the first few days, with the old soldiers. Then there came a dark day; and on that afternoon, from the force of circumstances, the old soldiers did not seem to care about showing up. Every little recruit hand, however, went into its starched up requisition, and out came the records. It was evident, from a tiny legion of crosses in the books, that the mistress's duties had been rather irksome that morning. So the small column was ordered to deploy in line of battle, and, after a short address, dismissed, without pudding. In consequence, the old soldiers were pushed into the spirit of scientific and philharmonic enterprise.

Doctor Elisha Kent Kane is not quite 24 years old yet, but he has more than circumnavigated the globe, he has visited and traversed India, Africa, Europe, South America, the islands of the Pacific, and twice penetrated the Arctic region to the highest latitude attained by civilized man. He has encountered the extreme perils of sea and land, in every climate of the globe; he has discharged in the severest duties of the soldier and the seaman. Attached to the United States Navy as a surgeon, he is nevertheless engaged at one time in the coast survey of the tropical ocean, and in a month or two we find him exploring the frigid zone; and all the while that his personal experiences had the character of romantic adventure, he was pushing them in the spirit of scientific and philharmonic enterprise.

As a boy his instinctive bent impelled him to the indulgence and enjoyment of such adventures as were best fitted to train him for the work before him. His collegiate studies suffered some postponement while his physical qualities pressed for their necessary training and discipline. It was almost in the spirit of truancy that he explored the Blue Mountains of Virginia as a student of geology under the guidance of Professor Rodgers, and cultivated at once his hardihood of vital energy and those elements of natural science which were to qualify him for his services in the field of physical geography. But in due time he returned to the university, and, after the usual skirmishes as well as those of his college studies had suffered no diversion, his muscles and nerves were educated, and his brain lost nothing by the indirection of its development, but was rather corroborated for all the uses which it has served since.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania first, in his collegiate, and afterward in its medical department. His special relish in study indicated his natural draft; chemistry and surgery; natural science in its most intimate converse with science, and the remedial art in its most heroic function. He went out from his *Alma Mater*, a good classical scholar, a good chemist, mineralogist, astronomer and surgeon. But he lacked, or thought he lacked, robustness of frame and soundness of health. He solicited an appointment in the navy, and, upon his admission, demanded active service. He was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as a surgeon to the first American Legation to China. This position gave him opportunity to explore the Malayan Islands, which he effected mainly on foot. He waste the first man who descended into the crater of Tauch; lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from the overhanging cliff, and clambering down some 700 feet more through the scoriae, he made a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano, collected a bottle of sulphuric acid from the very mouth of the crater; and, although he was drawn up almost senseless, he brought with him his portrait of this hideous cavern, and the specimens which it afforded.

Before he returned from this trip, he had ascended the Mexican war broke out, he and his crew were captured by the Philadelphians, and were sent to the British Yard to the field of more congenial service, but the Government sent him to the Co. of Africa. Here he visited the slave factories, Cape Mount to the River Bonny, and through the infamous Da Souza, got access to the baracoon of Dahomey, and contracted, besides the coast fever, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

From Africa he returned before the close of the Mexican war, and, however his constitution was broken and his health rapidly going, he called upon President Polk, and demanded an opportunity for service that might crowd the little remnant of his life with achievements in keeping with his ambition; the President, just then embarrassed by a temporary non-intercourse with Gen. Scott, charged the Doctor with dispatches to the General, of great moment and urgency, which must be carried through a region occupied by the enemy. This embassy was marked by an adventure so romantic, and so illustrative of the character of the man, that we are tempted to detail it.

On his way to the Gulf he secured a horse in Key West, a large, strong animal, which he had chosen for his companion and share of his adventures.

Landed at Vera Cruz, he asked for an officer to convey him to the capital, but the officers in command had no coopers to spare—he must wait for his master to come.

He accepted them and went forward. Near Potosi his troops encountered a body of Mexicans escorting a number of distinguished officers to Orizaba, among whom were Major-General Gaona, Governor of Puebla; his son Maximilian, and General Trejo, who commanded the brilliant charge of his horse Buena Vista. The surprise was mutual, but the Spy Company had the advantage of the ground. At the first instant of the discovery, and before the rascals fully comprehended their intention, the Doctor shouted in Spanish, "Bring the capital adventurer Colder!" and, turning to his men, "Charge!" The Dragoon, who was in command of the escort, was a veteran of many battles, and, turning to his men, "Charge!" And away they went upon the charge, and, though the Dragoon, who was in command of the escort, was a veteran of many battles, and, turning to his men, "Charge!"

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